

# DWIGHT'S AMERICAN MAGAZINE,

AND

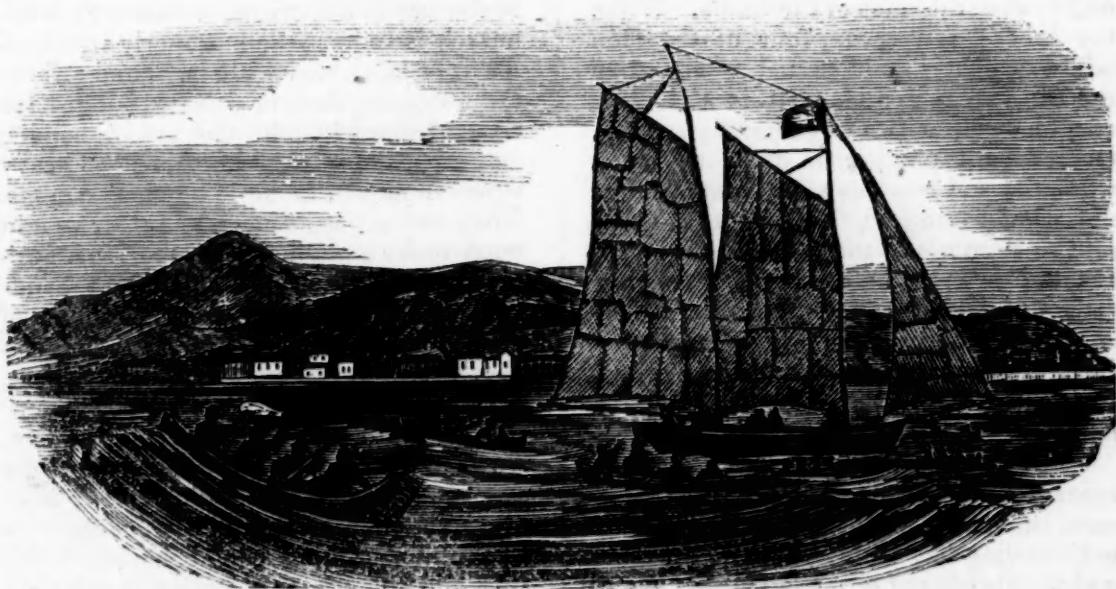
## FAMILY NEWSPAPER

EDITED BY THEODORE DWIGHT,  
*Express Office, 112 Broadway.*

VOL. III.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1847.

No. 11.



A SANDWICH ISLAND BOAT.

There are none of the arts or practices of the Sandwich islands which surprize us more than those of the aquatic kind. They were found, when first discovered, very skilful in the framing of light and graceful canoes, multitudes of which glided over the sea, with their expert savage owners, exciting the astonishment of the explorers, almost as much as the wonder of European art overwhelmed the simple natives. But the ingenuity of the islanders, in fabricating their boats, and their skill in managing them, were surpassed by their wonderful feats in the water: for, of all families of the human race, the brown men of the Pacific islands the most nearly approach the amphibious animals, in their ability to exist and move in the sea. We will, however, first describe the boats of the Sandwich Islands, availing ourselves of a few passages selected from a work to which we have been indebted in our first and second volumes: "Ellis's Polynesian Researches." We are happy to announce to our readers a new work now in press, by the Rev. Mr. Bingham, one of the earliest of our missionaries, who has had am-

ple opportunities to collect information, and whose character, abilities and long continued labors for the benefit of the islands, give the strongest assurances of the value of his expected volumes. Mr. Ellis describes the boats of the Sandwich islanders in the following terms:

"At daybreak on the 14th, after morning worship with the people who crowded our horse, we made arrangements for our departure. Mr. Harwood remained, to return to Oahu in the brig Inore, lying at anchor in the bay, as he would thereby be enabled to transact some business for the mission, and also avoid travelling over the ravines of Hiro and Hamakua.

"Soon after six A. M. we embarked on board our canoe, and passed over the reef to the deep water on the western side of the bay. The weather was calm, and the men laboured with their paddles till about eight, when the maranai (east wind) sprang up, and wafted us pleasantly along the shore. We found our double canoe very convenient, for it had a pora, or stage, raised in the middle, which provided a comfortable seat, and

also kept our packages above the spray of the sea. The *pōra* is formed by tying slight poles to the *iāko*, or cross pieces that connect the two canoes together, from the foremost *iāko* to the one nearest the stern. The cross pieces are not straight, but bent like a bow, and form an arch between the two canoes, which raises the *pōra*, or stage, at least two feet higher than the sides of the canoe. When the breeze sprang up, four of the men laid down their paddles and attended to the sail, while one man sat in the stern of each canoe with a large paddle to steer. Our canoe, though made of heavy wood, was thin, and consequently light; and as the wind increased, seemed at a rapid rate to skim along the tops of the waves, dashing through the crested foam with a degree of velocity which, but for the confidence we reposed in the skill and address of our pilots, would have excited no small degree of apprehension for our safety.

"The canoes of the Sandwich Islands appear eminently calculated for swiftness, being low, narrow, generally light, and drawing but little water. A canoe is always made out of a single tree; some of them are upwards of seventy feet long, one or two feet wide, and sometimes more than three feet deep, though in length they seldom exceed fifty feet. The body of the canoe is generally covered with a black paint, made by the natives of various earthy and vegetable materials, in which the bark, oil, and burnt nuts of the *kukui* tree are the principal ingredients. On the upper edge of the canoe is sewed, in a remarkably neat manner, a small strip of hard, white wood, from six to eight inches in width, according to the size and length of the canoe. These strips meet and close over the top at both stem and stern, and shoot off much water that would otherwise enter the canoe. All the canoes of these islands are remarkably strong and neatly made, and though not so large as those of New Zealand, the Society Islands, or some of the other islands to the southward, are certainly better made, and would probably paddle or sail faster than any of them. One man, we have heard, will sometimes paddle a single canoe faster than a good boat's crew could row a whale boat. Their tackling is simple and convenient; the mast generally has a notch cut at the lower end, and is pla-

ced on one of the cross pieces, to which it is tied; the sails they now use are made of mats, and cut in imitation of the sprit sails of foreign boats, which they say, they find much better than the kind of sail they had when first visited by foreigners. When sailing with a fresh breeze, the ropes from the lower corners of the sails are always loosened, and held in the hands of persons whose only business it is to keep them properly trimmed. Their paddles, which are large and strong, are generally four or five feet long, have an oval shaped blade and round handle, and are made of the same hard and heavy wood employed in building their canoes. They are not handsome, and their weight must make paddling very laborious. Neither the canoes nor paddles of the Sandwich islanders are carved like those of many islands in the Pacific. Their canoes are, nevertheless, remarkably neat, and sometimes handsome.

"As we crossed the head of the bay, we saw a number of young persons swimming in the surf, which rolled with some violence on the rocky beach. To a spectator nothing can appear more daring, and sometimes alarming, than to see a number of persons splashing about among the waves of the sea as they dash on the shore; yet this is the most popular and delightful of the native sports.

"There are perhaps no people more accustomed to the water than the islanders of the Pacific; they seem almost a race of amphibious beings. Familiar with the sea from their birth, they lose all dread of it, and seem nearly as much at home in the water as on dry land. There are few children who are not taken into the sea by their mothers the second or third day after their birth, and many who can swim as soon as they can walk. The heat of the climate is, no doubt, one source of the gratification they find in this amusement, which is so universal that it is scarcely possible to pass along the shore where there are many habitations near, and not see a number of children playing in the sea. Here they remain for hours together, and yet I have known of but one child being drowned during the number of years I have resided in the islands.

"They have a variety of games, and gambol as fearlessly in the water as the children of a school do in their playground. Sometimes they erect a stage,



eight or ten feet high on the edge of some deep place, and lay a pole in an oblique direction over the edge of it, perhaps twenty feet above the water; along this they pursue each other to the outermost end, when they jump into the sea. Throwing themselves from the lower yards, or bowsprit, of a ship, is also a favourite sport, but the most general and frequent game is swimming in the surf. The higher the sea and the larger the wave, in their opinion, the better the sport. On these occasions they use a board, which they call 'papa he naru' (wave-sliding board), generally five or six feet long, and rather more than a foot wide, sometimes flat, but more frequently slightly convex on both sides. It is usually made of the wood of the 'erythrina,' stained quite black, and preserved with great care. After using, it is placed in the sun till perfectly dry, when it is rubbed over with cocoanut oil, frequently wrapped in cloth, and suspended in some part of their dwelling house.

"Sometimes they choose a place where the deep water reaches to the beach, but generally prefer a part where the rocks are ten or twenty feet under water, and extend to a distance from the shore, as the surf breaks more violently over these. When playing in these places, each individual takes his board, and pushing it before him, swims perhaps a quarter of a mile or more out to sea. They do not attempt to go over the billows which roll towards the shore, but watch their approach, and dive under water, allowing the billow to pass over their heads.

"When they reach the outside of the rocks, where the waves first break, they adjust themselves on one end of the board, lying flat on their faces, and watch the approach of the largest billow; they then poise themselves on its highest edge, and paddling as it were with their hands and feet, ride on the crest of the wave, in the midst of the spray and foam, till within a yard or two of the rocks or the shore; and when the observers would expect to see them dashed to pieces, they steer with great address between the rocks, or slide off their board in a moment, grasp it by the middle, and dive under water, while the wave rolls on, and breaks among the rocks with a roaring noise, the effect of which is greatly heightened by the shouts and laughter of the natives in the water. Those who

are expert frequently change their position on the board, sometimes sitting and sometimes standing erect in the midst of the foam. The greatest address is necessary in order to keep on the edge of the wave: for if they get too forward, they are sure to be overturned; and if they fall back, they are buried beneath the succeeding billow.

"Occasionally they take a very light canoe; but this, though directed in the same manner as the board, is much more difficult to manage. Sometimes the greater part of the inhabitants of a village go out to this sport when the wind blows fresh towards the shore, and spend the greater part of the day in the water. All ranks and ages appear equally fond of it. We have seen Karaimoku and Kaki-oeva, two of the highest chiefs in the island, both between fifty and sixty years of age, and large corpulent men, balancing themselves on their narrow board, or splashing about in the foam, with as much satisfaction as youths of sixteen. They frequently play at the mouth of a large river, where the strong current running into the sea, and the rolling of the waves towards the shore produce a degree of agitation between the water of the river and the sea that would be fatal to a European, however expert he might be: yet in this they delight: and when the king or queen, or any high-chiefs, are playing, none of the common people are allowed to approach these places.

"The chiefs pride themselves much on excelling in some of the games of their country; hence Tamuarii, the late king of Tauai, was celebrated as the most expert swimmer in the surf known in the islands. The only circumstance that ever mars their pleasure in this diversion is the approach of a shark. When this happens, though they sometimes fly in every direction, they frequently unite, set up a loud shout, and make so much splashing in the water as to frighten him away. Their fear of them, however, is very great; and after a party return from this amusement, almost the first question they are asked is, "Were there any sharks?" The fondness of the natives for the water must strike any person visiting their islands: long before he goes on shore he will see them swimming around his ship: and few ships leave without being accompanied part of the way out of the harbor by the natives."

### Royal Treasures at Dresden.

The following is a description of 'The Green Gallery' of Dresden, from "Taylor's Views."

The first hall into which we were ushered, contained works in bronze. They were all small, and chosen with regard to their artistical value. Some by John of Bologna were exceedingly fine, as was also a group in iron, 'cut' out of a single block; perhaps the only successful attempt in this branch. The room contained statues and vases, covered with reliefs in ivory. The most remarkable work was the Fall of Lucifer and his angels, containing ninety-two figures, in all, carved out of a single piece of ivory, sixteen inches high! It was the work of an Italian monk, and cost him many years of hard labor. There were two tables of mosaic work, that would not be out of place in the fabled halls of the eastern genii, so much did they exceed my former ideas of human skill. The tops were of jasper; and each had a border of fruits and flowers, in which every color was represented by some precious stone, all with the utmost skill, and true to nature! It is impossible to conceive the splendid effect it produced. Beside some fine pictures on gold, by Raphael Ming, there was a Madonna, the largest specimens of enamel painting in existence."

However costly the contents of these halls, they were only an introduction to those which followed. Each one exceeded the other in splendor and beauty. The walls were covered to the ceiling with rows of goblets, vases, &c. of polished jasper, agate, and lapis-lazuli. Splendid mosaic tables stood around, with caskets of the most exquisite silver and gold work upon them; and vessels of solid silver, some of them weighing six hundred pounds, were placed at the foot of the columns. We were shown two goblets, each prized at 6000 thalers, made of gold and precious stones; also the great pearl called the Spanish Dwarf, nearly as large as a pullet's egg; globes and vases, cut entirely out of the mountain chrysal; magnificent Nuremburgh watches and clocks, and a great number of figures made of rough diamonds and pearls. The officer showed us a hen's egg of silver. There was, apparently, nothing remarkable about it, but by unscrewing it, it came apart, and disclosed the yolk of gold. This again opened

and a golden chicken was seen; by touching a spring a little diamond crown came from the inside, and the crown being taken apart, out dropped a valuable diamond ring!

The seventh hall contains the coronation robes of Augustus II., of Poland, and many costly specimens of carving in wood. A cherry-stone is shown in a glass case, which has one hundred and twenty-five faces, all perfectly finished, carved upon it.

The next room we entered, sent back a glare of splendor that perfectly dazzled us. It was all gold, diamonds, ruby and sapphire. Every case sent out such a glow and glitter, that it seemed like a cage of imprisoned lightnings. Wherever the eye turned it was met by a blaze of broken rainbows. They were by hundreds, and every gem was a fortune. Whole cases of swords, with hilts and scabbard of solid gold, studded with gems; the great two-handed coronation sword of the German Emperors; daggers covered with brilliants and rubies; diamond buttons, chains and orders, necklaces and bracelets of pearl and emerald, and the order of the Golden Fleece, made in gems of every kind. We were also shown the largest known onyx, nearly seven inches long, and four broad!

One of the most remarkable works is the throne and court of Aurungzebe, the Indian King, by Dinglinger. It contains 132 figures all of enamelled gold, each one most perfectly and elaborately finished. It was purchased by Prince Augustus for 5800 thalers, \$40,000 which was not a high sum, considering that the making of it occupied Dinglinger and thirteen workmen for seven years.

It is almost impossible to estimate the value of the treasures these halls contain. That of the gold and jewels alone must be many millions of dollars, and the amount of labor expended on these toys of royalty is incredible. As monuments of patient and untiring toil, they are interesting; but it is sad to think how much labor and skill and energy have been wasted in producing things useless to the world, and only of secondary importance as works of art.—Taylor's Views.

The Pope has a standing army of 14,680 men. It is controlled by a cardinal, president, and a board of three general officers; also a national guard of 9,000.



**Female Printers and Editors.**

We present a curious scrap of information relative to those females who have discharged the laborious duties of printers and publishers. It was given to the late Printers' Festival in Rochester, by Mr. Josiah Snow. The following is an extract:

Anne Franklin. The first newspaper printed in Rhode Island, was at Newport, in 1732; James Franklin, a brother of the Doctor, was publisher.—He died soon after, and his widow continued the business several years. She was printer to the colony, supplied blanks to the public offices, published pamphlets, &c. The Newport Mercury, which is now regularly issued, grew out of this printing office in 1756, and is the oldest paper in the country. In 1745, Mrs. F. printed for the government an edition of the laws, containing 340 pages. She was aided in her office by her two daughters. They were correct and quick compositors and very sensible women. A servant of the house usually worked at the press. Gregory Dexter, an early settler of Providence, usually worked for her when she had a large job, or an almanac to get out. It seems printing with type was not her only business. Read her advertisement:

"The Printer hereof, prints linens, calicoes, silks, &c., in figures, very lively and durable colors, and without the offensive smell which commonly attends linen printed here."

Mrs. Sarah Goddard, was also a printer at Newport in 1776. She was born in Rhode Island, and widow of Giles Goddard, a printer of New London. She received a good education, and was well acquainted with many branches of literature. She had the management of a newspaper, and conducted it with much ability for two years, when John Carter associated with her, under the firm of Sarah Goddard & Co.

Mrs. Margaret Draper, was the widow of Richard Draper. She published the Massachusetts Gazette and Boston News Letter, after his death. It was the first paper established in North America. All the newspapers excepting hers, ceased to be published when Boston was besieged by the English.—She left Boston with the British army and went to England, where a pension was settled upon her by the government for life.

Mrs. Cornelia Bradford, was the widow

of Andrew Bradford, who died in Philadelphia, in 1742. She continued the printing business for a number of years, and retired with a sufficiency of 'worldly lucre.'

In the same city, Mrs. Jane Aitkin, at the death of her father in 1802, continued the business. Her reputation was high, from the productions which issued from her press. She was also noted for her correctness in proof reading.

Mrs. Zenger, the widow of John P. Zenger, who published the second newspaper established in New York, carried on the business for years after his death. She was a modest woman; the exact reverse of her husband, who managed to have as many libel suits on hand, as a certain literary character of our time. The consequence was, Zenger got into full intimacy with the prisons, for giving public utterance to his public views. Mrs. Zenger conducted the New York Weekly Journal with ability, for three years, until 1748.

Mrs. Mary Holt, widow of John Holt, and publisher of the New York Journal, in 1793, was appointed printer to this State. The paper did powerful service during the Revolution.

Anne R. Greene was born in Holland. In 1767 she succeeded her husband in publishing the Maryland Gazette, the first paper printed in that State.—She executed the Colony printing, and continued the business to her death, in 1775.

Mrs. Hassebotch. The first printer in Baltimore was Nicholas Hasseboth. He was succeeded by his widow, who did up business with expedition.

Mrs. Mary K. Goddard, was sister to William Goddard of Rhode Island, who established the Maryland Journal. Coming from a state where free toleration was allowed, he was apt to write rather harshly. He was several times mobbed, and had to finally quit the state and return to Providence. His sister Mary conducted the paper for eight years, took in job work and acted as postmaster until 1784. She was spirited in her writings, and nothing but her sex saved her from frequent flagellations.

Mrs. H. Boyle, published a paper at Williamsburg, Va. in 1774. It favored the Crown and lived but a short time.

Clementine Bird, succeeded her husband in the Virginia Gazette in 1772. T.

W. Jefferson was a contributor. She died in 1775.

Mrs. Elizabeth Timothee, after the death of her husband in 1773, continued publishing the Gazette, in Charleston, S. C. She conducted the press two years, when her soon took it.

Anne Timothee, the widow of the son of Elizabeth, just mentioned, after the Revolutionary war ceased, revived the Gazette, which had been established by the elder Timothee. It had been discontinued while the British troops were in possession of Charleston. She was appointed printer to the State, and held the office until 1792.

Mary Crouch, was the widow of Charles Crouch, and born in Rhode Island. Her husband established a paper in opposition to the Stamp Act, in Charleston, S. C. Mrs. C. continued the paper until 1780, when she removed to Salem, Mass., and took her press and type with her. She published a paper at Salem for some years, and returned to Providence with a purse sufficient for 'creature comforts' during her life.

Penelope Russell succeeded her husband in Printing the Censor, at Boston, in 1771. She not only set type, but while at her case, invoked her muse and put up type on tragical events in an interesting manner, without any written copy.

In Connecticut, Mrs. Watson, the widow of Ebenezer Watson, who died in 1777, continued one of the publishers of the Courant at Hartford for two years. The Courant is still published.

**NEW MODE OF PROPULSION.**—Mr. Sewall Short, of Lower Mystick, Ct., has a new plan of applying steam power to vessels. He places two cylinders, one on each side of the keelson, running entirely through the vessel from stem to stern, and opening into the water at both ends. Then he arranges floats or short pistons upon an endless chain passing through the cylinders, and returning along the side of the vessel, or over her deck, and running upon wheels fore and aft. The force of the steam is exerted upon the floats, which find ample resistance upon the water in the tubes. The power is on this plan applied at the bottom of the vessel, and in the direct line of her motion. The machinery is secured withal.—*Journal of Commerce.*

### Information about California.

TRANSLATION OF CAPT. A. J. SUTTER'S LETTER.

NEW HELVETIA.

*Upper California, May, 18th, 1845.*

Our harvest ripens in about three weeks, and I hope to secure at least 12,000 bushels of wheat with barley, peas, beans, &c., in proportion.—The next year, however, I hope to obtain a double quantity, and so on each succeeding year. A fanega [two bushels] of wheat is usually worth here about two dollars, but at present, before the harvest, it is sold for four dollars. Through our excellent water communications the sale of our products has facilities unsurpassed in the world. For example, I have now large contracts for wheat and other staples with the Russians of the north-west coast. Were I able to freight the amount of four hundred tons more, they would readily receive it. The Russian colonies of the north are increasing every year. Sitka is the Governor's residence, and the See of the Bishop; with a seminary, good schools, theatre, &c., and lies in 57 degrees north latitude. I am negotiating for the opening of a second good outlet for export with the French Government, which needs wheat and other products for its Marquesas and Otaheite Islands. A French ship of 600 tons, the 'Lion,' visits the bay yearly to purchase cattle for those islands. We have much intercourse, too, with the Sandwich Islands, which has been greatly increased within a few years. Our visits grow more frequent every year, from the South Sea navigators and whale fishermen, of the latter of which from twenty-five to thirty already touch at the harbor of St. Francisco, yearly. Ships of war occasionally make their appearance, too; and their captains have often assured me that this harbor is the finest in the whole Pacific Ocean.

Next to agriculture, the raising of cattle is our most important pursuit, rendered easier by the fact that we have hardly any winter, and no snow. So soon as it begins to rain in the autumn, everything becomes green again, and stock is fat the whole winter through. My collection of stock consists of about 4,000 head of oxen, 1,500 mares, 200 tame horses, mules, &c., 3,000 sheep, and many hogs. They all pasture themselves, without difficulty, in the rich prairies and bot-



toms of the Sacramento valley, and require no trouble but a little watching generally attended to by the native Indians. It is particularly a great assistance to us—one, indeed, which we could hardly dispense with—that we can hire the Indians as laborers very cheaply. They make slavery wholly unnecessary here, and may be employed for all field and house work. In harvest I have frequently employed at least 400 Indians.

'The Culture of the Vine.'—No country in the world is better adapted for vine raising than California. An excellent wine is made in some parts of California, and a considerable quantity of brandy. Any one who plants a good vineyard here, and understands its management, can in a few years, varying with the yields, acquire great profits. We have several instances of French and Americans, whose fine young plantations I have myself visited. The vineyards are full of fig, olive, and orange trees, the last bearing at once flowers and ripe and green fruit. A proof of the fitness for the culture of the grape, of the valleys of the Sacramento, the St. Joaquin and other streams, is the abundance of wild vines upon their banks. These bear very good grapes, of which we often make wine, vinegar and brandy.

'Fisheries.'—The rivers are full of fish, especially the salmon, which surpass those of the Columbia river. The heaviest weigh from 45 to 50 pounds.

'The Chase.'—Game is found in profusion: as for example thousands of the elk, which gather in herds, and in summer are very fat. Equally numerous are vast herds of wild horses, deer, antelopes, &c. Of bears, there are great numbers. And, in the rainy season especially, one can kill immense flocks, I might say millions, of ducks, geese, cranes, pelicans, &c. Beaver, too, and land otters may still be found in some abundance, chiefly in the mountains. [Sel.

"The Student and Young Tutor" is a monthly paper for the young, designed and remarkably well adapted for use at home and in schools, with a variety of interesting lessons in reading, prose and poetry, from primary, in coarse print, to those of a more advanced class. The principles and methods observed in the numbers we have before us, are such as we approve. It is published in this city.

### American Whalers.

I have served with the vessels of that country for a period of nearly six years, and am practically acquainted with the details of this hazardous occupation. You seem to be surprised that the English whalers should have fallen off, whilst those of the Americans should have increased. A few words will explain it—the greater cost of fitting out whalers here, the drunkenness, incapacity and want of energy of the masters and crews. I have known English whalers to be out four years and take 1300 or 1400 barrels of oil; and American vessels cruising almost on the same 'ground' would probably have captured twice as much. In the one there are order, obedience, energy, temperance; in the other, generally, want of discipline, drunkenness and incapacity to take whales when they do see them.

I can calculate, the number of foreigners employed in the American whale trade. A whale ship manning four boats carries 32 hands; and most of them are now fitted out for lowering that number of boats. Out of these (as an average) one-fifth are English, Irish or Scotch, one-fifth Western or Cape Verd Islanders (Portuguese,) and three-fifths American seamen.

The fleet will not employ quite 20,000 men, for some part of it contains barks, brigs, and even schooners. There are upward of 11,000 American seamen in the service, inured to every danger and to the extremes of hardship and toil. These men think lightly of lowering boats after whales on the North west coast of America, the ship being at the time unable to carry a single reefed topsail.

Ten years since 'Honolulu,' the capital of 'Oahu,' of the Sandwich Islands, was a small, insignificant village; it is now a flourishing town, with streets, dockyards, hotels and stores; and all this has been done by American whalers. The north-west fleet generally recruit at 'Maui' (another of the Sandwich Islands,) and the merchants at Oahu take goods and bills of exchange in return for the supplies which are furnished to the ships through them. Two or three hundred of the whalers are annually supplied from these islands with everything they require, and the goods and money which they circulate in the islands have caused the present prosperity.—*Sailor's Magazine.*



DELMONICO'S COFFEE-HOUSE.

This building, the daily resort of numerous foreign merchants and their friends, engaged in business in the lower parts of the city of New York, was erected soon after the great fire, by two enterprising foreigners, whose name it bears. Its peculiar form is owing to the acute angle at which Beaver street meets South William street; and the necessity which required this conformation has affected the interior plan. The entrances are at the apex, and at the middle of each side. The narrowness of the ground, with the great length on both sides exposed to the streets, affords an abundant supply of light in all parts: a rare advantage in a part of the city where every foot of land commands a high price, and the consumption of oil and gas in the daytime is often very great.

On the lower floor the ordinary, or dining room, extends down South William st., and above are private dining-rooms; while on the other front, is a long sitting, or rather standing room, where many visitors are to be found through the day, conversing in pairs or groups, in half the languages of Europe. The character of the house is to a great extent foreign, though it is resorted to by many Americans, and the English language is understood by the attendants.

Some young men engaged as clerks in this city, have the wisdom to devote a part of their leisure time to the French, Spanish, or Italian, though the great majority of them, it is to be feared, waste their time, money and minds on the injurious novels which form a chief pest in society at the present day. Some of these were naturally inclined to choose an eating-house where they may hear foreigners speaking in their native tongues; and thus opportunities are

found to bring into practical and familiar use the lessons they derive from their books or teachers. A little labor and perseverance, with a book or two, have thus proved sufficient, in more cases than one, to give a youth a valuable introduction to one or more of the languages most important to a merchant or a traveller; and knowledge thus acquired usually proves important to its possessor in more respects than one. The individual pursues a natural course of self-instruction, and in the process learns the great art of teaching himself, while his success convinces himself of his own abilities, and encourages him to proceed in the career of acquisition. He feels more independent of instructors than he might if trained under the eye of a tutor.

Among the variety of nations and characters met much at Delmonico's, are many foreigners of intelligence and extensive observation; from whom interesting facts may be obtained, by one familiar with their languages, habits and feelings. But this may be said of several other foreign coffee-houses and hotels in different parts of the city. We sometimes step into some of them for a few moments, or take a seat at a table among the motley company; and, when, opportunity offers, we hope to give our readers some lively sketches of such scenes and conversations as we are sure to witness.

ANNIHILATION OF SPACE AND TIME.—A few weeks since, a message was transmitted along the lines of telegraph from Buffalo by the way of New York and Philadelphia to Pittsburg, a distance of 950 miles by the wires, and an answer returned to the starting point in less than two hours, counting all the detentions it met with at the different stations.





GENERAL TOM THUMB.

The real name of this pretty dwarf is Charles S. Stratton. He first saw the light in the town of Bridgeport, Connecticut, U. S. A. His parents are persons about whom there exists no peculiarity, either in their mental or physical organization. At his birth, the General, (for so he has been styled by the united voices of his thousands of friends and admirers) weighed nine pounds and a half—which is rather above the usual weight. He grew, as other children do, day after day, until he attained to the age of seven months. People, when he was twelve months old, fancied that he had not grown an inch for some time; measures were resorted to for the purpose of ascertaining his stationary condition; but although in every other respect he grew day by day, with great rapidity, never a hair's breadth more was added to his length. No longer—no shorter—no heavier—but much handsomer—a great deal livelier, and considerably stronger; this was how matters stood. His appetite increased, although his stomach refused to grow larger; he never complained of sickness, partook freely of the dishes found upon the tables of the labouring classes, enjoyed refreshing sleep, 'and has always exhibited the most perfect health,' with the exception of those slight colds to which the most robust are liable. His parents have had two other children, who are well grown, interesting girls of nine and eleven years of age. In fact, there is nothing in his history or appearance, or in that of his family, which furnishes the slightest clue to the astonish-

ing phenomena which are presented by his miniature features and frame.

It is extremely difficult to form a proper idea of the personal appearance of this extraordinary being from descriptions, or even from drawings; all representations of him have an exaggerated appearance. The imagination cannot conceive the possibility of such extreme littleness; and we find it difficult, with the best artistic aids, to picture a perfect Miniature Man, only Twenty-eight inches high, perfect and elegant in his proportions, and weighing only Fifteen Pounds!

When standing on the floor, or parading the room, which he does, dressed in a style of Bond street elegance, and with all the grace, dignity and ease of a finished gentleman, his head scarcely reaches to the knees of a person of ordinary stature, and is about on a level with the seats of the chairs, sofas and ottomans of the drawing room.

Unlike many other dwarfs, the General is exquisitely proportioned, his head being not large, but of the proper symmetry, and beautifully developed, and his hands and feet the prettiest ever seen. His boots are perfect Wellingtons, made of the softest kid, by the most fashionable artizans; his clothes are the productions of the most distinguished tailors, and his gloves are of necessity furnished to order, for nothing so small and infant-like were ever before ever manufactured. His canes, of which he has several, are from ten to twelve inches long, and his hats, for the various costumes, are of themselves curiosities.

The General has a fair complexion, light hair, fresh, rosy cheeks, large beautiful dark eyes, a fine forehead, a handsome mouth, and great vivacity of expression and hilarity of manner.

The *Courier and Enquirer*, in 1841, thus described him.

"SOMETHING NEW UNDER THE SUN.—While quietly discussing our dinner, we were honored with a very unceremonious visit from no less a personage than the distinguished General Thomas Thumb. We were somewhat annoyed at the interruption at first, but discovering its cause, and the honour conferred upon us, very quietly proceeded in the operation of carving a turkey, which the companion of the General assured us weighed more than his Grace. We were somewhat disposed to question this; but when informed that General Thumb weighs precisely Fifteen Pounds Two Ounces! we admitted the truth of the assertion, and placed the General alongside of our plate to superintend the operation of carving. He took his station with great 'sang froid,' and, amid the roar of our little ones, quietly kicked aside a tumbler of water, which he considered dangerous in the event of his falling into it! As soon as we had carved the turkey to his satisfaction, he very gracefully walked around the table, at the risk of being drowned in a wine glass, paid his respects to all who were sitting around it, and selected a seat for himself, in which he ate a very hearty dinner, and drank the health of all present in a glass of 'Malmsey.' All this may appear fiction to the reader, but it is sober truth. General Thumb weighs fifteen pounds two ounces, and is exactly twenty-eight inches high! Beyond all question, he is the greatest Pigmy of whom we have any account, being smaller than Sir Geoffrey Hudson, (who was actually served up in a pie for the amusement of guests).

The *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, speaks of him as follows:

"For some weeks past there has been an exhibition at Mr. Kimball's Museum, in this city, a human being so small, so pert, so active and intelligent, that we are unwilling to let the occasion pass, without making a permanent record of some parts of his history, which may, perhaps, be physiologically important to some future medical writer."

After giving his history, and descri-

bing his person, which we need not repeat, the editor says: he appears now as fully developed in body as he ever will be. Of all dwarfs we have examined, this excels the whole in littleness. Indeed, properly speaking, he is not a dwarf, as there is nothing dwarfish in his appearance—he is a perfect man in miniature! We gaze upon his little body, dressed out in the extreme fashion of the day, with indefinite sensations, not easily described, partaking of that class of mixed emotions which are felt, but which language has not been able to explain.

It may add somewhat to the purpose of this sketch to quote the following lively description from a correspondent of the *Baltimore Sun*:

"Speaking of the Museum, the 'Old American,' now under the management of P. T. Barnum, Esq., who about a year ago became its proprietor, it was a few weeks since, the scene of a very curious excitement. A dwarf has always been an object of curiosity. Major Stevens, who stands about four feet high, has been exhibited in nearly every state in the Union. But, about the season of the holidays, there appeared at Barnum's Museum, a little man, in comparison with whom the Major towers a giant. He is only about half his height, very handsome, of perfect proportion, and the cleverest, bright eyed, rosy cheeked little Lilliputian ever seen. He long since got his growth, and now stands twenty-eight inches high. His head comes up to the knee pan of a man of ordinary size, and his limbs, hands, feet, &c., are faultless. He weighs Fifteen Pounds! I cannot describe the sensations with which one looks upon this diminutive specimen of humanity. Were he deformed, or sickly, or melancholy, we might pity him; but he is so manly, so handsome, so hearty, and so happy, that we look upon him as a being of some other sphere. General Tom Thumb, as you may well imagine, attracted crowds; indeed, not less than thirty thousand persons visited him at the American Museum. Gentlemen of the first distinction invited him to dine at their houses; ladies came in their carriages, and made him valuable presents, and he was for six weeks 'the lion.'

The first time that Stevens saw Tom Thumb, he was as much astonished as any other visitor.—*Life of Gen. Tom T.*

(To be Concluded.)

### Harvey and the Circulation of the Blood.

William Harvey was born at Folkstone, in Kent, on the 2d of April, 1578. He acquired the elements of learning at a school in Canterbury, and finished his education at Cambridge. Eldest of a family of nine, he was the only one who manifested any inclination for science. Having determined on devoting himself to medicine, he set out at the age of nineteen, on his travels to France and Germany, visiting the principal anatomical schools on his way to Italy, in which country he studied anatomy for some years under the celebrated Aquapendente, founder of the school of Padua. Harvey devoted himself zealously to this pursuit. Before his time, anatomy had been nothing more than a speculative science, distorted by many absurd and superstitious notions; and the hindrances opposed to the dissection of the human subject, proved a formidable impediment to more accurate or rational researches.

Aquapendente had noticed the valves of the veins in his dissections, but it does not appear that he had any idea of their real use or importance. The sight of these was doubtless the cause of Harvey's investigations, and moved him, as he says, to write, "to find out the use of the motion of the heart; a thing so hard to be attained, that, with Frascatorius, he believed it known to God alone." He goes on to say—"Almost all anatomists, physicians, and philosophers to this day, do affirm, with Galen, that the use of pulsation is the same with that of respiration, and that they differ only in one thing—that one flows from the animal faculty, and the other from the vital, being alike in all other things, either as touching their utility or manner of motion."

"Observing," he remarks, "the valves in the veins of many parts of the body so placed as to give free passage to the blood towards the heart, but to oppose the passage of the venal blood the contrary way, I imagined that so provident a cause as nature had not thus placed so many valves without design."

At length Harvey believed he "had hit the nail on the head;" and having become a fellow of the College of Physicians at the age of thirty, he was appointed professor in 1616, when he commenced a course of lectures, and for the first time modestly announced his great discovery of the circulation of the blood. In the year 1628, when he was fifty years old, his researches were first published at Frankfort, in a small

quarto volume, entitled *Exercitatio Anatomica de Motu Cordis et Sanguinis*, dedicated to Charles I. In this work, as has been truly observed, "Harvey, by his genius, followed nature in her windings, and forced her to unveil herself." "Scarcely one of the proofs which demonstrate the circulation escaped his researches; he showed it not only in certain parts, but followed it to its recesses—to the liver—where other anatomists had lost themselves. His book is one of the rare essays which exhaust the subject; it is short and comprehensive, clear and profound, dictated by reason and experience."

He had diligently and perseveringly extended his inquiries beyond the human subject, with a view to verify his facts by comparison. The king, who, with all his errors, entertained enlightened views on science generally, placed at his physician's disposal the deer in the royal parks near London; and in addition to these, the zealous anatomist minutely examined the hearts of other mammalian animals, as well as of birds and fishes. His book contains an explanation, in clear and concise language, of the general mechanism of the circulation, and incontestible proofs of the truth of his theory. His own words will best convey the certainty and accuracy of his views. In the chapter on the action and office of the heart, he remarks: "First of all, the ear (as the auricle was then called) contracts itself, and in that contraction throws the blood with which it abounds, as the head-spring of the veins, and the cellar and cistern of blood, into the ventricles of the heart." After its passage through the lungs and body, "it returns to the heart, as to the fountain or dwelling-house of the body; and there again, by natural heat, powerful and vehement, it is melted, and is dispensed again through the body. The pulse of the arteries is nothing but the impulsion of blood into the arteries."

He was overwhelmed with contradictions from the learned, and neglected by the public generally; and as soon as his claims were contested, his practise as a physician materially diminished. Such was the acrimony of his opponents, that he was denounced to the king as guilty of improper dissections. Many asserted that the discovery was nothing new; that it had been known long before: others contended for the honor as due to themselves; and some referred it to Hippocrates, from whom Harvey was said to have stolen it.

The ancients, in reality, knew neither the



theory nor the laws of the circulation. They entertained the most absurd ideas on many physiological and anatomical points relative to this phenomenon, and were altogether ignorant of the important part played by the lungs in this great function. The Chinese were said to have been acquainted with the movement of the vital fluid from time immemorial; an assertion which appears to have solely rested on the attention always paid to the pulse by that singular people. Hippocrates is the earliest author who makes any allusion to the subject; he speaks obscurely of the usual motion of the blood and distribution of the veins. Plato represented the heart as a species of divinity, that poured out blood to every member of the body; and Aristotle, who uses the word *arteria* for *windpipe*, speaks of a recurrent motion of the blood, comparing it to the ebbing and flowing of the sea in the well known channel of Euripus; these opinions were, however, founded on mere conjecture, not on actual demonstration. Galen, who believed that the veins originated in the liver, endows the body with "three kinds of spirits, natural, vital, and animal, corresponding to the same number of faculties or functions." The seat of the natural was in the liver, for the growth and support of the body; the vital he assigned to the heart, for the development and carrying about of heat; and placed the animal in the head, as the source of sensation and motion. The arteries were supposed to be nothing more than passages for air or 'spirit,' as after death they were found empty; from which circumstance they derive their name. Cicero, in his treatise *De Natura Deorum*, has the phrase: "Sanguis per venas, et spiritus per arterias."

These doctrines prevailed until the time of Servetus. His writings contain many remarkable facts; among others, a description of the pulmonary circulation, with which it appears he was imperfectly acquainted. His suppositions, however, were not founded on actual experiment. Like Galen, he made the body the abode of three spirits; one of which, the ærial spirit or *pneuma*, was seated in the heart and arteries. After Servetus, Columbus, a physician of Cremona, threw further light on the circulation through the lungs, yet he remained entirely ignorant of the part played by the arteries. To him we are nevertheless indebted for a description of the uses of the valves of the heart. He was followed by Cæsalpinus, first physician to Pope

Clement VIII., who held some clear views on the subject; but being continually engaged in scholastic disputes, his allusions to it are, in most cases, incidental and obscure; and notwithstanding his verification of the labors of his predecessor, his works abound in glaring errors. With the exception of applying a ligature, below which he noticed the swelling of a vein, he appears to have added nothing new to the theory of the circulation.

Amid all this ignorance of the true functional action, the wildest speculations prevailed. The heart was taken as an oracle, and its beats were listened to as prophetic. Some contended that the use of the veins was merely to keep the blood in equilibrium, and prevent undue accumulation in any part of the body. Others, again, bewildered themselves with calculations on the power of the heart, and believed that it exerted a force equal to 3,000,000 of pounds; a notion speedily combated by a third party, who proved, to their own satisfaction, that the power did not exceed eight ounces. Although modern science has stripped off these marvellous attributes from what Seneca calls "the material soul of living bodies," and made it a hydraulic machine, yet we find no less cause for wonder and admiration at its mysterious powers.

To return to Harvey. It was for removing this mass of error, for laying bare the most admirable mechanism the world has yet seen, that he was assailed by the envious and ignorant from every quarter. How well he did his work, we learn from Jenty, according to whom, he, "with indefatigable pains, traced the visible veins and arteries throughout the body, in their whole progress from and to the heart, so as to demonstrate, even to the most incredulous, not only that blood circulates through the lungs and heart, but the very manner how, and the time in which that great work is performed." To this "indefatigable pains" we doubtless owe the six large diagrams, of the size of life, still preserved in the College of Physicians, showing all the blood vessels of the human body; and prepared with such nicety, as to display distinctly the semi lunar valves at the entrance of the aorta, by which he used to illustrate his lectures. The delivery of these lectures, however, involved him in much suffering and loss. In the confusion and riots of the civil war, his house in London was pillaged and burnt, with many valuable papers, whose destruction was irreparable, and caused him constant regret. "In the eyes

of his contemporaries, he was looked upon only as a dissector of insects, frogs, and other reptiles." And on the authority of Aubrey, we learn that Harvey said, "that, after his book on the Circulation of the Blood came out, he fell mightily in his practice. \* \* \* 'Twas believed by the vulgar he was crackbrained; and all the physicians were against his opinion, and annoyed him."

Harvey attended the king in his journeys during part of the civil war, and was present at the battle of Edgehill. He afterwards retired to London, in the neighborhood of which city he passed the remainder of his days. In his seventy-fifth year he built and endowed a library and museum for the College of Physicians. He died in June, 1657, at the age of seventy-nine, but not before the truth of his doctrines had been generally recognised; and his own professional brethren were proud to do him funeral honors. He was buried at Hempstead, where a handsome monument, surmounted by a marble bust, was placed over his grave by the College of Physicians. It was said of him that "his candor, cheerfulness, and goodness of heart were conspicuous in his whole life, as well as in his writings, and exhibit a worthy pattern for future imitation;" and that one of his noblest characteristics was love for his profession, and a desire for the maintenance of its honor.

Harvey's reputation has now nothing to fear. The circulation of the blood is universally admitted to be the first great discovery after the promulgation of the Baconian method; and though giants in mind have lived since, with all the facilities which use and example in the inductive method have given, only one greater and more complete discovery—the discovery of gravitation—has ever been made.—*Chambers' Journal*.

THE STRANGERS IN ATHENS.—I distinguish by this name, those being of a foreign country, came to settle at Athens, or in Attica, either on account of commerce, or exercising any trade. They were termed inquilini. They had no share in the government, nor vote in the assembly of the people, and could not be admitted into any office. They put themselves under the protection of some citizen, as we find from a passage of Terence, and upon that account were obliged to render him certain duties and services,

as the clients did at Rome to their patrons. They were bound to observe all the laws of the republic, and to conform entirely to all its customs. They paid a yearly tribute to the state of twelve drachmas; and in default of payment were made slaves, and exposed to sale.—*Hist. of Greece*.

SUGAR MAKING AT ST. AUGUSTINE.—The cane is raised from slips one foot long, containing generally three joints. These, at the proper season are deposited in the earth. Each joint sends forth a stalk, or family of stalks, strongly resembling the Indian corn stalk. The crop demands a careful cultivation. When the cane ripens, as it does in Autumn, it is stripped of its fodder and tassel and carried to the mill. This machine consists of three heavy iron boilers, eighteen inches in diameter, propelled, generally by steam, but in this case by eight horses. The juice, of which the cane is full, is extracted by passing the stalks between the rollers in the same manner that iron bars are drawn out in a foundry. The saccharine juice is conveyed in a trough to a hogshhead, whence it is pumped into a clarifier. Having undergone the process of clarification, of which I gained no distinct knowledge, the juice is ready for boiling. Four large copper boilers are placed in a row, diminishing in size from the first to the last. The syrup is passed, after boiling a certain time, from kettle to kettle, until it becomes thick, and ready for granulation in the last.

When the syrup is sufficiently boiled, it is poured into a broad cooler; whence, at the proper time, it is conveyed by buckets into hogshheads. These are placed over a clean, tight floor, which receives the drainings of the sugar. From the floor it falls into a trough, which conveys it to a capacious receptacle. This is molasses; of which each hogshhead of sugar yields about one barrel.

I must notice another process. The scum, thrown to the surface in boiling the juice, is removed by a skimmer to a gutter, extending the full length of the row of kettles, from which it falls into a tub. Of this scum rum is made. The process of fermenting and distilling does not differ from that employed in other distilleries. It is calculated that every hogshhead of sugar will yield twelve gallons of rum.—*Richmond Herald*.



### Facts in Natural History.

Probably every one knows what is meant by a cycloid. If we make a spot on the periphery of a wheel, travelling on a plane, the figure which that spot describes is a cycloid. Now, there is no figure in which a body can move with so much velocity and speed, not even a straight line. Mathematicians discovered this not many years ago; but Nature's God taught it to the eagle before Mathematics were invented; and when the eagle pounces on his prey, he describes a cycloid.

A globe placed in water or in air, in moving, meets with resistance, and its velocity will be retarded. If you alter the globe to the form of an egg, there will be less resistance. And then there is a form called the 'solid of the least resistance,' which mathematicians studied for many years to discover; and when they had discovered it, they found they had the form of a fish's head! Nature had "rigged out" the fish with just such a figure.

The feathers of birds, and each particular part of them, are arranged at such an angle as to be most efficient in assisting flight. The human eye has a mirror, on which objects are reflected, and a nerve by which these reflections are conveyed to the brain, and we are thus enabled to take an interest in the objects which pass before the eye. Now, when the eye is too convex, we use one kind of glasses to correct the fault; and if not convex enough, or if we wish to look at objects at a different distance, we use glasses of entirely another description.

But, as birds cannot get spectacles, Providence has given them a method of supplying the deficiency. They have the power of contracting the eye, or making it more convex, so as to see the specks which float in the atmosphere, and catch them for food; and also of flattening the eye to see a great distance, and observe whether any vulture or other enemy is threatening to destroy them. In addition to this, they have a film or coating which can suddenly be thrown over the eye to protect it; because of the velocity at which they fly, and the delicate texture of their eye, the least speck of dust would act upon it as a penknife thrust into the human eye. This film is to protect the eye, and the same thing exists to some extent in the eye of a horse. The

horse has a large eye, very liable to take dust. This coating, in the horse's eye, is called the haw, or third eyelid, and if you watch closely, you may see it descend and return with velocity. It clears away the dust and protects the eye from injury. If the eye should catch cold, the haw hardens and projects, and ignorant persons cut it off, and thus destroy this safeguard.

You all know that if you take a pound of iron and make it into a rod a foot long, what weight it will support. But, if it be a hollow rod, it will support a weight many times greater than before. Nature seems to have taken advantage of this also, long before mathematicians had discovered it, and all the bones of animals are hollow. The bones of birds are large, because they must be strong to move their large wings with such velocity; but they must also be light in order to float easily in the air. Birds also illustrate another fact in natural philosophy. If you take a bag, make it air-tight, and put it under water, it will support a large weight, say a hundred pounds. But twist it, or diminish the air in it, and it will support no such weight. Now a bird has such an air bag. When he wishes to descend, he compresses it, and falls rapidly; when he would rise, he increases it and floats with ease. The same thing may be observed in fishes. They also have an air bag to enable them to rise or sink in the water till they find their proper temperature.

If they wish to rise, they increase it; if they wish to sink, they compress it, and down they go. Sometimes the fish in sinking makes too strong an effort to compress his air bag, and bursts it; then down he goes to the bottom, and there remains the rest of his life. Flounders and some other fish have no air bag, and so they are never found swimming on the surface, but must always be caught on the bottom.

In this way are the principles of science applied to everything. You wish to know how to pack the greatest amount of bulk in the smallest space. The forms of cylinders leave large spaces between them. Mathematicians labored for a long time to find what figure could be used so as to lose no space; and at last found that it was a six-sided figure. And also that the planes ending in a point formed the strongest roof or floor. The



honey bee discovered the same things a good while ago. Honey comb is made up of six-sided figures, and the roof is built with three plane surfaces coming to a point.

If a flexible vessel be emptied of air, its sides will be almost crushed together by the pressure of the surrounding atmosphere. And if a tube filled with fluid be emptied of its air, the fluid will rise to the top. The bee understands this, and when he comes to the cup of the small honey-suckle, and finds that he cannot reach the sweet matter at the bottom, he thrusts in his body, and shuts up the flower, and then exhausts the air, and so possesses himself of the dust and honey of the flower. The feet of flies and lizards are constructed on a similar principle, and they thus walk with ease on glass or a ceiling. Their feet are made so as to create a vacuum beneath it, and so they have the pressure of the atmosphere, fifteen pounds to the square inch, to enable them to hold on. The cat has the same power to a less extent.—*Prof. Mapes.*

## AGRICULTURAL.

### Strawberry Plants.

The editor of the Springfield Republic, says:—"Last fall we had a square of thirty feet in strawberries; but as the location was not good, we broke up one half of the ground and transplanted the most thrifty plants. The half of the old bed is remaining and the new bed are now in full bloom—the old bed is altogether pistillate; the new bed is exclusively staminate. We do not understand his result."

We have observed several cases of a similar kind, and the explanation is this:—The plants bearing staminate flowers are always more thrifty in appearance than those bearing pistillate flowers; hence, by taking the 'most thrifty plants' from the old bed, he very naturally took only the staminate ones, and formed his new bed of these alone, leaving in the old bed exclusively the other kind. This is a matter that should be understood by every cultivator of this fruit. It should be stated, however, that only certain varieties (among which are Hovey's and Hudson's) are thus diœcious in their character.

[*Ohio Cultivator.*

### The Cacao Tree.

Cacao beans, from which chocolate is made, and which, prepared in lumps or cakes, or in powder, and sold under the name of cocoa, are the seeds of the 'theobroma cacao' of botanists. This tree grows to the height of fifteen or sixteen feet.—The fruit resembles a cucumber, and is commonly about three inches in diameter. It is smooth on the outside, and has a yellowish red color. The seeds are known to be ripe by their rattling when the capsule is shaken. The cacao tree bears flowers, fruit and leaves all the year through. It is a native of the tropical regions of America, where it is largely cultivated; and it is also cultivated in the West India islands.

Cacao beans are frequently misnamed cocoa-nuts, (*cocos nucifera*), a fruit which is often mis-spelled cocoa nuts. On account of these mistakes in the spelling of the fruits of the two trees, many persons suppose that the manufactured seeds of the cacao tree or chocolate, is the produce of cocoa-nuts.

Chocolate is manufactured in the following manner: the cacao beans are carefully examined, and the sound and good only selected.—They are then dried and the shells removed. The kernels are then submitted to the fire for the purpose of being roasted. This operation being finished, the seeds are bruised upon a hot stone until they form an oily paste. The requisite quantities of sugar and spices—generally finely powdered cinnamon and vanilla, are then added. When the mixture is formed into a homogeneous compound, it is put into polished iron moulds of different sizes.

The thin pellicle or shell that covers the beans and which is separated before they are ground or powdered, contains a considerable quantity of mucilage, and the bitter principle of the cacao. Some persons prefer a beverage made from the shells to a preparation made from the beans. (A Plantation, see Vol. I. p. 534.)

*The San Pedro Company.*—We learn that a letter has been received in this city, from some of the officers connected with the San Pedro expedition, on the Spanish Main, engaged in procuring money from the wreck of the Spanish man of war 'San Pedro.' Five thousand dollars had been gotten out at the date of the letter, (Dec. 15th '46).—*Bal. Patriot.*

## POETRY.

## Memory.

The past she ruleth. At her touch  
Its temple waves unfold,  
And from their gorgeous shrines descend  
The mighty men of old :  
At her deep voice the dead reply,  
Dry bones are cloth'd and live,—  
Long perished garlands bloom anew,  
And buried joys revive.

When o'er the future, many a shade  
Of saddening twilight steals,  
Or the dimm'd present to the soul  
Its emptiness reveals,  
She opes her casket, and a cloud  
Of cheering perfume streams,  
Till with a lifted heart we tread  
The pleasant land of dreams.

Make friends of potent memory,  
Oh ! young man, in thy prime,  
And with her jewels bright and rare,  
Enrich the hoard of Time :  
Yet if thou mockest her with weeds,  
A trifle 'mid her bowers,  
She'll send a poison through thy veins,  
In life's disastrous hours.

Make friends of potent memory,  
Oh ! maiden, in thy bloom,  
And bind her to thine inmost heart,  
Before the days of gloom ;  
For sorrow softeneth into joy  
Beneath her wand sublime,  
And she immortal robes can weave  
From the frail threads of Time.

[Mrs. Sigourney.]

## Merrily Every Bosom Boundeth.

Merrily every bosom boundeth,  
Merrily, oh ! merrily, oh !  
Where the song of temperance soundeth,  
Merrily, oh ! merrily, oh !  
There the hours fly  
Without measure,  
There each maiden's eye  
Shines with pleasure—  
Every joy the place surroundeth,  
Merrily, oh ! merrily, oh !

Wearily every bosom sigheth,  
Wearily, oh ! wearily, oh !  
Where intemperance's victim lieth,  
Wearily, oh ! wearily, oh !  
There the hours creep,  
Without gladness ;  
There the maidens weep  
Tears of sadness—  
Every joy and pleasure flyeth,  
Wearily, oh ! wearily, oh !

Cheerily then from hill and valley,  
Cheerily, oh ! cheerily, oh !  
Like your native fountains, rally,  
Cheerily, oh ! cheerily, oh !  
Nerve each manly arm,  
With each brave heart ;

Bring each maiden's charm,  
Bear all a part—  
Round the flag of temperance rally,  
Cheerily, oh ! cheerily, oh !  
[Washingtonian Harp.]

## ENIGMA.—No. 36.

I am composed of 21 letters.

My 1, 11, 5, 12, is a cape on the coast of North Carolina.

My 2, 12, 10, 14, 13, 11, is a town in Scotland.

My 3, 2, 5, 4, 9, 12, 18, is a county in the middle states.

My 4, 18, 6, 11, 13, 5, is a town in Illinois.

My 5, 6, 4, 14, 11, 12, 16, is a city in Africa.

My 6, 21, 7, 15, 9, is a town in the Chinese Empire.

My 7, 5, 6, 14, 15, 11, is a river in Michigan.

My 8, 21, 7, 16, is a county in Indiana.

My 9, 12, 2, 8, 18, is a town in Peru.

My 10, 5, 6, 11, 15, 8, 2, 18, is a city in Spain.

My 11, 21, 16, 17, is a cape of Madagascar.

My 12, 11, 11, is a lake in Ireland.

My 13, 2, 4, 11, 12, is a river in Africa.

My 14, 12, 18, is a town in New York.

My 15, 2, 21, 4, 9, 12, 18, is a celebrated river in the United States.

My 16, 5, 6, 17, is a desert in Asia.

My 17, 2, 17, 2, 8, 5, 8, 21, is a lake in South America.

My 18, 6, 17, 9, 3, is a lake in Siberia.

My 19, 2, 12, 16, 17, is an island in the Arctic Ocean.

My 20, 11, 18, 12, is a river in the middle states.

My 21, 12, 11, 15, 5, 8, is a county in Michigan.

My whole is a remarkable curiosity in Europe.

Seven Islands, Va. MARTIN F. TUTTLE.

*Solution of Enigma No. 35, Vol. III. p. 160.*  
—Cutch, Achil, Passaic, Ta, Attala, Isla, Natal, Ica, Shin, Austin, Alps, China, Hall, Lucas, Luisna.—Captain Isaac Hull. M. F. T.

THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE.  
AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

With numerous Engravings.

Edited by Theodore Dwight.

Is published weekly, at the office of the New York Express, No. 112 Broadway, at 4 cents a number, or, to subscribers paying in advance, \$2 a year. 7 sets for \$10.

Postmasters are authorized to remit money, and are requested to act as agents.

Enclose a Two Dollar Bill, without payment of postage, and the work will be sent for the year.

"The information contained in this work is worth more than silver."—*N. Y. Observer.*

"It should be in every family in the country."—*N. Y. Baptist Recorder.*

The Methodist Chr. Advocate, N. Y. Courier, &c., &c., highly recommend the work.